

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th March 1883.



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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta ...	2,100	5th March 1883.	
Fortnightly.					
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī"	Burrisal ...	.....	
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	600		
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....	
5	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	.....	
6	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha"	Commillah ...	.....	
Weekly.					
7	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Comillah ...	700	12th ditto.	
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....	16th ditto.
9	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ...	.....	10th ditto.
10	"Bārtābaha"	Pubna ...	.....	
11	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Calcutta ...	.....	
12	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	13th ditto.	
13	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000	9th ditto.	
14	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296		
15	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	5th & 12th March 1883.	
17	"Dūt"	Calcutta ...	.....	10th ditto.
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	16th ditto.	
19	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	.....	10th ditto.
20	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	10th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye ...	200	14th ditto.	
22	"Medinī"	Midnapore ...	.....	12th ditto.
23	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	9th ditto.	
24	"Murshidabād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	5th & 12th March 1883.
25	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850		
26	"Pandarshak"	Sylhet ...	.....	
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	9th ditto.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI—concluded.					
Weekly.					
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....	8th & 15th March 1883.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250		
30	"Sādhārānī"	Chinsurah ...	500		
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500		
32	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	
33	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....	12th ditto.
34	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	10th ditto.	
35	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440		
Daily.					
36	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	9th to 15th March 1883.	
37	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	12th to 16th ditto.	
38	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	12th to 19th ditto.	
39	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	10th to 16th ditto.	
40	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	.....	
41	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto ...	.....	
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
42	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	10th March 1883.	
HINDI.					
Weekly.					
43	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	12th ditto.	
44	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	200		
45	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	.....	
PERSIAK.					
Weekly.					
46	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	9th ditto.	
URDU.					
Weekly.					
47	"Akhbār-i-Darussaltanat"	Calcutta ...	.....	
Bi-Weekly.					
48	"Amir-ul-Akhbār"	Calcutta ...	.....	
ASSAMESE.					
Monthly.					
49	"Assam Vilāsinī"	Sibsagar ...	.....	
URIYA.					
Weekly.					
50	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	3rd ditto.	
51	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	24th Feb. & 3rd March 1883.	
52	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Ditto ...	125	19th February 1883.	
53	"Purusottam Patrikā"	Pooree ...	.....	
Fortnightly.					
54	"Mayurbhunj Pākshik Pātrikā"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
55	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna ...	.....	

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The Editor of the *Navavibhakar*, of the 5th March, has read the minute of His Honor on the Pubna case with mingled feelings of pain and fear. In the first place His Honor had no business to comment on the character of Azim. The only question which came up to him for decision was whether or not Mr. Rattray was justified in doing what he did. It is a mistake to suppose that any proof of the bad character of Azim will serve to palliate the conduct of Mr. Rattray, His Honor has not been able to set up any good plea in defence of that officer. Nor is it possible for anybody to find anything in his favour. While defending the conduct of the police under the plea of self-defence, His Honor, it seems, never thought of the weakness of such a plea. Again, for the offences committed by him, Azim might have been punished under the section of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides for cases in which a judgment-debtor prevents the execution of a legal decree. There are also provisions in the Code for extreme cases where the Magistrates are empowered to employ military force. But who would say that this was a case of that nature? Even in extreme cases it is the Chief Magistrate alone that is vested with the power of dispersing a riotous assembly through the help of soldiers. But is Mr. Rattray the Chief-Magistrate of a zillah?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 5th, 1883.

The Criminal
Amendment Bill.

Minute on
the Pubna case.

2. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 5th March, makes the following remarks on the agitation set on foot against the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill:—Oppositionists urge that India, which is under deep obligation to its British protectors, has now turned against them and is endeavouring to wrest from them an ancient and valuable right. To this it may be replied that even if it be admitted that India owes much to Englishmen, it is not true that she has not given anything back to her protectors. On the other hand it may be remarked with confidence that the present importance of England is owing solely to her Indian dependency. Some again have urged that conquerors generally possess many exclusive privileges, but that in India no such thing is heard of, and that the only right which Englishmen in India have hitherto enjoyed is now going to be taken away from them. To this it may be replied that there are abundant instances which every day bring home to the native that he belongs to a subject race.

CHARU VARTÁ,
March 5th, 1883.

3. The same paper refers to the injury which is likely to be done to the interests of trade by the recent legislation respecting date-juice, and asks Lord Ripon to save the poor ryots of East Bengal by repealing the obnoxious provisions of the new Excise Act.

CHARU VARTÁ.

4. The same paper notices that the late troubles in Mymensing, in which both the ryot and the zemindar were involved, were chiefly due to the ryot, whose character has been completely changed for the worse by a slight tincture of knowledge.

CHARU VARTÁ.

5. The *Pratihar*, of the 9th March, makes remarks on the minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the Pubna case similar to those noticed before.

PRATIHAR,
March 9th, 1883.

6. The *Bartabaha*, of the 10th March, thus criticises His Honor's minute on the Pubna case:—It seems that His Honor has not hit the real point at issue. Whatever might have been the conduct of Azim, it surely did not justify the illegal exercise of power on the part of the police.

BARTABAHA,
March 10th, 1883.

His Honor contends that the part which the police played on the occasion was dictated by the instinct of self-defence. Now this argument is based on misrepresentation; for it was surely not the intention of the men assembled in the house of which the nazir was directed to give possession to attack the police. His Honor has held Azim responsible for the murder, but it is the police that is really to blame for it. Had the police not determined to commit murder, the catastrophe could well have been averted. The Editor is sorry to notice that Mr. Thompson has found nothing to condemn in the action of the police. If the action of the police were to be supported under circumstances like those under consideration, then it would not be absurd to say that Bengal will be depopulated within ten years' time.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASIKÁ,
March 10th, 1883.

7. The *Gramvarta Prakásiká*, of the 10th March, condemns the minute recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the Pubna case. The writer

holds Mr. Rattray solely responsible for the riot which culminated in the death of an innocent man.

DACCA PRAKAS,
March 10th, 1883.

8. The *Dacca Prakás*, of the 10th March, expresses doubts as to whether District Conferences and Joint-Boards will completely answer the purpose of District Boards, and asks the authorities to reconsider the question of District Boards.

DACCA PRAKAS.

9. With respect to the new rules for appointing Deputy Magistrates, the same paper remarks that the proposed limit of age (25 years) should be raised to 30. A young man of 25 is not likely to have the

experience which it is necessary for a Deputy Magistrate to possess. As for the qualifications of candidates, it may be said that the knowledge which one gains by passing the Entrance Examination is indeed trifling in comparison to the duties of a Deputy Magistrate. Again, the smallness of the salary is objectionable. The proposed rule will effectually keep out B. Is. from Deputy Magistracies. It is desirable that the Lieutenant-Governor should reconsider these questions.

DACCA PRAKAS.

10. The explanation which the Sessions Judge of Midnapore has submitted to Government regarding his conduct towards the Hindu lady who is said to have

been unveiled by his orders does not meet with the approval of the same paper. It is said in the explanation that the lady did not object to her veil being removed, yet she had been assisted in removing her veil by a young Brahmin who must have acted under orders from the Judge. Now are not these two statements inconsistent with each other? Again, who would believe that a timid Brahmin lady, while in the presence of a tiger-like Judge, would sit down in the witness-box without his permission and drink water in a public Court crowded with men belonging to a different caste without feeling any sort of restraint? The Editor hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will ascertain the truth of the matter and take necessary steps.

SADHARANI,
March 11th, 1883.

11. The *Sádháriní*, of the 11th March, makes the following observations on Mr. Macaulay's Local Self-Government Bill:—The Editor has already asked for

increasing the jurisdiction of Union Committees. To this it has been objected that in case the jurisdiction of these Committees be increased their working power will be interfered with. The Editor is willing to give the objection its due weight. But then, what he really means is this: that if the area under the jurisdiction of the Committee be small, then that will have the effect of weakening the Committee itself. As a consequence of this weakness, it will not be able to fight with a Magistrate, or a higher

Committee, on questions affecting money matters. Secondly, if, under the provisions of the new law, twelve square miles be the area of a Union, then very few people in Bengal will have the benefit of Self-Government.

Again, two other things require consideration—first, like mukhtears and vakeels, schoolmasters, teachers in *toles* and teachers of primary schools, &c., might have been with advantage included under the exceptions treating of the property qualifications of candidates. Secondly, clause 2 of section VII might be amended with the following addition—"or are members of a joint undivided family with an income of Rs. 100 a year."

12. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th March, makes the following remarks on the Local Self-Government Bill:—

Local Self-Government.

A large number of controlling agencies can in no way conduce to the interests of the present scheme. Boards established in different parts of the country are sufficient for the purpose. These Boards will directly report to Government on the proceedings of Municipalities under them. It is also necessary for the success of the new scheme that Boards and Municipalities should have power of independent action; as also that full effect should everywhere be given to the elective system. In fact, like elected Commissioners, there ought to be elected Chairmen also. It is also necessary for the best interests of a Municipality that the duties of Chairman should devolve on a native. Foreigners, as Chairmen, cannot have any sympathy with the members of Municipalities. As a matter of fact, these foreign Chairmen look only to the payment of taxes.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 12th, 1883.

13. The same paper, after laying stress on the difficulties which beset the proposed rent legislation, proceeds to make the following observations on the Rent Bill:—

Rent Bill.

It is evident, from the anxiety shewn by Mr. Ilbert to confer the right of occupancy on the ryot, that the proposed law pays no regard to the principle of impartiality which ought to be at the root of all sound legislation. It is clear, from the very facts of the case, that ryots have no right in the soil they cultivate. That they had no proprietary interest in the soil is also evident from the institutes of Manu, as also from the custom of the country. In the opinion of Hindu writers everything belongs to the King; whatever rights the subjects enjoy are due to his favour. What the Editor contends for is this: Zemindars have always existed as a class during English rule; they have become with Government co-proprietors of land. Now it is not just to take away that right of proprietorship from them. Again, proprietary interest in the soil means that the proprietor has a right to dispose of his land in any manner he pleases. Now this right is intended to be interfered with by the proposed legislation. If the Government be really bent on destroying rights by force, then it ought, like Manu of old, to make some permanent settlement between the ryot, the zemindar, and the Government. This is in fact the measure which the Editor has been recommending from the beginning.

SOM PRAKASH.

14. With reference to the proposal to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, it has been proposed that the question ought to be referred to Parliament. This proposal does not meet with the approval

Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

of this paper, which objects to it on the ground that it will take away from the dignity of the Government, besides putting obstacles in the way of a proper transaction of public business.

SOM PRAKASH.

15. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 12th March, makes the following remarks on the administration of Mr. Rivers Thompson:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 12th, 1883.

The character of His Honor's administration of Bengal lends strength to the supposition that a political agitation is soon at hand. When His Honor was invested with the duties of his new office, men feared lest the cause of administration should suffer from his religious zeal. That those feelings of fear have since been on the increase is due to him alone. The following are some of the instances which prove that His Honor has been partial in his dealings as between Natives and Europeans in this country.

When the question whether or not Babu Rames Chandra Mitra was fit for the office of Chief Justice of Bengal High Court was referred to His Honor, he declined to give out his own opinion on the question. Possibly his view of the question was different from that of Lord Ripon. Fear of Lord Ripon, however, led him to disguise his feelings.

After that the office of Director of Public Instruction became vacant. Babu Bhudeb Mukhopadhyaya, by virtue of long and laudable service, and in accordance with the rules regulating the promotions of officers in the Education Department, was entitled to the vacant office. But what did His Honor do? He appointed Mr. Bellett as Director of Public Instruction.

Next in order came the Pubna case. Here was a Police Superintendent who actually murdered one man and wounded another in broad daylight. For some time the Lieutenant-Governor took no notice of the matter. Then he sent Mr. Metcalfe to make enquiries. The latter officer turned the opportunity to good account by passing some merry days with Mr. Rattray. Then he reported on the matter, and Government, on the strength of his report, acquitted Mr. Rattray. Indeed the encouragement which His Honor has given to the Police on this occasion is a matter which has sent a thrill of horror through the hearts of natives. Then comes the minute on the Pubna case. It would have looked well if the minute in question had emanated from some tyrannical Nawab of old.

Attention is next drawn to the unveiling case in Midnapore, and the explanation which the Judge of Midnapore has submitted to Government on this matter. The Judge has said that his ministerial officer removed the veil of the girl gently. Now the Lieutenant-Governor may have faith in this representation, but no Hindu can believe such statements. It is well-known to them that veiled girls never go unveiled before strangers and natural guardians. In such cases any forcible unveiling means great tyranny over them. However, the Lieutenant-Governor sees nothing in this. In order to let the public know that he approves of the conduct of the Judge, the Lieutenant-Governor has caused the letter which the Judge has addressed to Mr. Peacock, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to be published in the *Hindu Patriot*. Now natives ought to make some agitation against the manner in which Mr. Rivers Thompson has set about the work of administration. The character of his administration is such as will make it difficult for natives to preserve their caste, honour and life.

ANANDA BHABH
PATRIKA,
March 12th, 1883.

16. The same paper, after giving an abstract of the topics discussed in the Rent Bill, proceeds to remark that Government ought to pay some attention to the interests of the middle class tenants; for so long as these men are neglected nothing will ameliorate the condition of the ryot.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 12th, 1883.

17. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 12th March, dwells on the importance of primary education, and remarks that, notwithstanding the statement of the Director of Public Instruction to the contrary, Government really expends very little to promote the interests of primary education in this country. It ought

to make retrenchments in other departments in order that it may have funds available for the purpose of local education. The scheme of Self-Government will never succeed unless means are used for a greater diffusion of knowledge among the people. With a revenue of about 18 to 19 crores of rupees, Government can have no excuse for shewing a spirit of niggardliness in the matter of mass education.

18. In an article headed "Lord Ripon in the Indian Legislative Council," the same paper refers to the speech which His Excellency delivered on Friday, the 9th instant, on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and remarks that it is a thing to be wondered at that such impartiality, such willingness to further the interests of the people, such statesmanship and such firmness as were then displayed by His Excellency had not the effect of effectually silencing the opposition.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 12th, 1883.

19. The same paper, in an article headed "The cowardice and illiberality of Mr. Rivers Thompson," makes the following remarks about the Lieutenant-

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Mr. Rivers Thompson.
Governor:—The real character of our new Governor is gradually unfolding itself. Mr. Rivers Thompson had a reputation for honesty. We thought that he, who has taken the noble life of Christ for his model, could never be narrowminded, illiberal, partial and wanting in moral courage. But we now see with a heavy heart that Mr. Thompson is wanting in moral courage, liberality and impartiality. Race feeling is also greatly predominant in his heart. Though Sir Ashley Eden had an undue liking for particular classes and individuals, and though he selected particular classes for his disfavour, yet he never hated the people of this country as natives. We believe Mr. Thompson hates us at heart; the reason may be because we follow a different creed, or it may be for something else. Sir Ashley Eden was a man of immense moral courage and firmness: what he thought best he never shrank from giving out in public, what he undertook to do he never shrank from doing. But these qualities of courage and firmness Mr. Thompson lacks. But the defects which marked the character of Sir Ashley, namely his undue love for his own party and his desire of treating his dependents with indulgence are abundantly met with in the character of Mr. Thompson. We have been led to the discovery of these defects in Mr. Thompson's character by the manner in which he has disposed of the Pubna case. Our belief has since been strengthened by the aversion shewn by him to Mr Ilbert's Bill. [Here the writer quotes a portion of His Honor's speech in the Legislative Council on the Bill]. It is evident, goes on the Editor, from these words (quoted in the speech) that the Governor of Bengal is afraid of the agitation set on foot by the European community. Indeed, by standing in the way of the abolition of unjust race distinctions, Mr. Thompson has given ample proof of his Christian impartiality. By what divine knowledge has the impartial Governor of Bengal come to know that the time when the Native Civilians could be placed on the same footing with the European members of the Civil Service has not yet arrived? We cannot believe that Mr. Thompson, who has been in Bengal for a long time, considers useless the present legislation, the necessity for which had been perceived by Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Campbell in 1872 and Sir Ashley Eden in 1882. Whether the law in question requires amendment or not has been abundantly made clear by Lord Ripon. Not only His Excellency, but three-fourths of his Councillors, hold that the proposed change has become necessary. Again, we believe that His Honor's opinion regarding the unfitness of natives as Magistrates has not really proceeded from his conviction and experience, but has been the offspring of some sentiment of his heart. We believe that he has a thorough sympathy with the leaders of the movement

against the Bill, and it is to advocate their cause that he was present in the Legislative Council. His Honor was really willing that the Bill should be withdrawn, and he tried his best to gain over Lord Ripon to his side. [Then the writer quotes a part of His Honor's speech.] Had Mr. Thompson been an owner of some tea-gardens his words would not have furnished any ground for sorrow. But what Bengali heart could help being moved at the consciousness that the Christian Governor of Bengal is wanting in firmness, courage and liberality? We are pained in calling Mr. Thompson timid and illiberal. But what more can we say of a Governor whose courage and firmness give way before ravings of madness and pride?

MEDINI,
March 12th, 1883.

20. The *Medini*, of the 12th March, makes the following remarks on the explanation which the Judge has tendered to the Government of Bengal regarding the unveiling case:—Whatever view the Secretariat may take of the explanation of the Judge, it is sure to be laughed at by men of sense. The Editor is at a loss to see how the *Hindu Patriot* could become satisfied with it. There was no exaggeration in the *Medini's* account of the unveiling. The Judge has omitted to mention that the Brahmin who unveiled the lady was acting under his orders. Again, he has written that no force was used in removing the veil, and that it was removed gently through the assistance of the Brahmin clerk. But the fact, as related to the Editor by a respectable correspondent, whose representation the Editor has reason to believe was correct, was that force was really used on the occasion, and that the lady actually resisted the attempt of the clerk for some time. When after this futile attempt her face only was uncovered, one of the pleaders present remarked that that was sufficient. But what was sufficient to him was not sufficient to the Judge, who insisted on having the cloth removed down to her shoulders, and he gave orders accordingly. The clerk of course did what he was bid to do. Let the reader now consider what a wonderful sort of assistance it was. The Judge has omitted to mention that she fainted away. After her veil was removed she began to tremble, and drops of perspiration appeared on her face and the body, and while about to fall down senseless, she was caught by the pleader referred to before who made her sit down gently. For her recovery recourse was had to fanning and to the application of water. After this sort of treatment, she was given some water to drink, which she drank, as the Judge would have it, without assistance. On the next day she again fainted while her veil was being taken off for the purpose of taking her deposition.

The fact of her mental disquietude was not, as the Judge with a view to palliate his share of guilt in the affair says, from her connection with a murder case, but from forcible unveiling. There may be other causes, but this was the direct exciting cause. If this was not so, why, asks the Editor, after the same act the same set of circumstances repeated itself. In the letter of the Judge no mention is made of the second day's affair, but that it actually did happen could not be denied. In conclusion, the Editor remarks that he is endeavouring to test the accuracy of his statements by other means, and hopes that he will soon meet with success.

CHARU VARTA,
March 12th, 1883.

21. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 12th March, makes some general remarks on the Rent Bill:—It appears from the proposed legislation that Government is intent on making ryots the landlords of the country. Mr. Ilbert remarks that, as the ryot was no party to the permanent settlement, which was simply a contract between the Government and the zemindar, the conditions of that settlement are not binding on him. The writer is surprised to hear this from Mr. Ilbert. Government is the wielder of royal power and not a simple

Mr. Ilbert's Rent Bill.

contractor. It was not the fault of the ryot that he was not made a party to the contract, the fault is Government's own. Nobody denies that a Government has paramount power to legislate for the good of its subjects. But the Editor cannot admit that, because the ryot was not made a party to the permanent settlement, the conditions of that settlement are not binding on him.

22. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 12th March, trusts that Lord Ripon will be firm in his policy of amending the Criminal Procedure Code. The protests on the part of the European community against the Bill are based on pure selfishness.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
March 12th, 1893.

23. The same paper remarks that the relations between the zemindar and the ryot ought to be established on some satisfactory footing. On the whole, it is desirable that there should be a limit to the power of zemindars for enhancing rents, and that they should be allowed to exercise this power of making enhancements only when some substantial improvement of the land has been effected by their own efforts.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

24. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 13th March, examines the arguments adduced by Mr. Macaulay against the establishment of District Boards. In the first place it is not clear how the importance and prestige of Local Boards will be destroyed by the creation of District Boards. If District Boards be composed of members selected by the Local Boards, these members will be regarded as representatives of Local Boards. Under such circumstances it is not clear why the creation of District Boards will destroy the importance of Local Boards. Again, there is no possibility of the power which will be vested in Local Boards being interfered with by the District Board. On the contrary, the District Board, by virtue of its representative character, will be able to appreciate the wants and requirements of the Local Boards. Again, there is no chance of men selected as members of District Boards abusing their powers. The Editor has already in previous issues dwelt on the necessity and importance of District Boards; without them the scheme of Self-Government will be imperfect. He has already pointed out that the constitution of a District Board will by no means be a difficult task. The Editor admits that some of the ends aimed at by District Boards are likely to be gained by the creation of Joint Boards, but he does not think that the necessity of District Boards will be wholly obviated thereby.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 13th, 1893.

25. The *Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 14th March, is sorry to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has opposed the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The Editor is certain that His Honor has sympathy with Bengal. The people respect him and expect much from him, inasmuch as there is at present no one among the Civilians in Bengal who can lay claim to greater experience of the country. But His Honor's actions have disappointed the writer. Not to speak of other measures, the condemnation of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill has shown His Honor in his true colours.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
March 14th, 1893.

26. The *Hindu Banjika*, of the 14th March, remarks that, considering the wants of the town of Beaulah, it ought to have been included among third class Municipalities. The Editor then gives a list of some of the wants of the Municipality, and hopes that the local authorities will take due notice of them.

HINDU BANJIKA,
March 14th, 1893.

27. The same paper remarks that the police is chiefly to blame for the absence of respectable native element from punchayets. In order to make the system

HINDU BANJIKA.

of punchayets a success, it is necessary that the sympathies of respectable men should be enlisted on its behalf. It will thus be necessary on the part of the police to be more respectful in its dealings with the gentlemen constituting the punchayet than it has hitherto been. In fact the relations between the punchayet and the police must be established on a satisfactory footing.

PRABHATI,
March 15th, 1883.

Simla.

28. The *Prabhāti*, of the 15th March, has come to know that the office of the Commissary-General is going to be permanently established in Simla. This measure, however, does not meet with the approval of the Editor. The Editor admits that as things now stand the periodical transfer of office establishments from Calcutta to Simla entails a great expenditure on Government. But the proposed measure is surely no means of saving the public expenditure, inasmuch as the necessity of increasing the salaries of clerks will cause a permanent increase of expenditure. Government in fact is not likely to be a gainer by the proposed scheme. The step is clearly unnecessary. The old rule according to which the Viceroy and a few high officials spent the hot season in Simla ought to be reverted to. The present proposal, if carried out, will only benefit a few Europeans to the great disadvantage of a large number of native clerks. Again, seeing that all European officers are highly paid simply in consideration of their having to work in the hot climate of a foreign country, they have no reason to complain of climatic disadvantages. In fact the Government might remedy the Simla fever now raging among its officers by issuing a notification to the effect that officers who intend to live in Simla must submit to a partial deduction of their salaries. The question of establishing a permanent office requires reconsideration.

SANGBAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
March 15th, 1883.

The Medical College.

29. The *Sangbad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 15th March, remarks that the money which Government has saved by abolishing the practice of supplying the outdoor surgical patients of the Medical College, Calcutta, with medicines from the charitable dispensary established by the late Baboo Chuni Lal Seal should be expended for the purpose of supplying the Medical College with valuable medical stores which the college at present lacks. The writer complains of the undue partiality shown to European patients in the Medical College, who enjoy the benefits of large native donations while the natives suffer from want of good arrangements. The Viceroy, it is hoped, will attend to these anomalies.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
March 15th, 1883.

The Pubna case.

30. Referring to the Pubna case, the *Rungpore Dik Prakás*, of the 15th March, remarks that it would have been satisfactory if Mr. Rattray had been committed to take his trial at a criminal court.

PURUSOTOM
PATRIKA,
February 19th, 1883.

Police oppression.

31. The *Purusotom Patriká*, of the 19th February, says:—We hear that the Municipal Jemadars of this town act very high-handedly towards the owners of carts. Should any cartman happen to unload his cart opposite the door of a house, the jemadar (Sahib) appears and takes off the bullocks on the ground of the owner having been guilty of stopping the municipal road. The poor man with joined hands and uttering prayers and praises spends the day in running after the jemadar. Do these jemadars desire to entirely prevent carts from coming into the town?

BALASORE SAPTAHIK
SAMBAD PATRIKA,
February 24th, 1883.

Appropriation of Road Cess Funds.

32. The *Balasore Saptahik Sambad Patriká*, of the 24th February, says:—We will now speak of the village roads of the Bhadruck division. There are four thanas in this division. There is also the Chandbally road. For all their requirements, only Rs. 5,000 are received from the Road Fund. We hear that Rs. 4,000 of this sum are spent on the Chandbally road and Bhadruck town roads, so that Rs. 1,000 only remains for the work to be done in connection with the thanas of the division. The members of the Local Committee have resolved to expend the whole proceeds of the cess collected

in the division on local objects. We consider the decision a proper one, inasmuch as the Committee have a perfect right to so decide. The Sudder Committee being at a distance, and not knowing the requirements of the mofussil, led to the appointment of the Divisional Sub-Committee. Compared with the proceeds of the thanas of Basudebpore, Chandbally, Bhadruck and Dhamnagur, Rs. 5,000 is a small sum. Under these circumstances let the road cess collected in Bhadruck be expended in Bhadruck, or at least let Rs. 6,000 or 7,000 be allowed. If that were done the object of the road cess would be answered and claims of justice maintained.

33. The same paper of the 3rd March says:—We at last feel obliged to speak in regard to the Urya language. Each day new books are published. We have not much to say in regard to those published in

Gradual deterioration of the Urya language.

Cuttack; our remarks apply to the language of the books published in Balasore. The great fault of the writers of this place is that they pay more attention to their profits than to the Urya language. We have previously stated that the language of towns is not purer than that of the country, inasmuch as the former is mixed up with Bengali. This mixed language being that of the school books, the Urya language has thereby been corrupted. Though Sanscrit is the mother of both Urya and Bengali, the idiom of these two is very different. The present Balasore book-makers overlook this, and simply preserve the Bengali idiom. It is also to be regretted that those who are not masters of the Urya, whose mother-tongue is not Urya, set themselves to prepare books and forcibly introduce the Bengali idiom into the Urya language. Another serious fault of the book-makers of this place is, that no sooner is a person said to be writing a book, than another at once sets to work, and in 5 or 7 days finishes and publishes a book on the same subject, paying no regard to the subject-matter of the book or the language. Done in this hasty way the work contains innumerable typographical errors and the printing is wretched. Books of this kind being published and used as text-books in the schools, their authors thereby receive great encouragement.

34. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 3rd March, says:—Of the five students who passed the B.A. Examination, one only has proceeded to the Hooghly College to qualify

The Ravenshaw College.

himself for the M. A. degree. The other four desire to become cutchery Babus. In the absence of means for continuing their studies, we cannot say that they are to be blamed. Considering their attainments, we had hoped that some one of them would have been the first to obtain the M. A. degree. That this is not the case is much to be regretted. But how could it be when among the teachers appointed by Government there is not one competent to teach them up to the M. A. standard? Some months ago it was reported that Dr. Watts was appointed Principal of the College, and all the students eagerly expected his arrival. The present Principal has taken the students as far as he is able; henceforth to retain him in his appointment will only be injurious to the public interests. Should the Government say that in consideration of the good results of Mr. Ager's efforts, it would be wrong to remove him to another place, we say that this only shows the necessity of a Principal being sent here who will be able to teach up to the M. A. degree. Should this not be done, the road to the above standard will be closed to Urya students. It is our special request that the Government may speedily arrange to send here a competent Principal.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 17th March 1883.

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